

# Resolution

Resolution In Support of the State of Arizona's SB 1070 Signed Into Law By Governor Jan Brewer of Arizona:

**WHEREAS**, The California Federation of Republican Women affirms the integrity of the international borders of these United States and the Constitutional authority and duty of the Federal Government to guard and to protect those borders, including the regulation of the numbers and of the qualifications of immigrants into the country;

**WHEREAS**, The Federal Government has wrongfully neglected its role to guard and protect our borders, and thus all Americans, from an unprecedented invasion of illegal aliens;

**WHEREAS**, the State of Arizona, which endures the brunt of most of the illegal crossings of the national border, has passed Arizona Senate Bill 1070 which was signed by Governor Jan Brewer to become effective July 28, 2010;

**WHEREAS**, This Arizona law enables its Law Enforcement Officers to enforce federal immigration law using federal standards protecting the rights of all citizens, and are required to do so without violating civil rights and without resorting to racial profiling; and

**WHEREAS**, The Arizona law 1070 does not require new documentations such a National I.D. card, but uses existing identification documentation to establish a presumption of legal status;

**RESOLVED**, That the California Federation of Republican Women Executive Committee unanimously voted to stand with the people of Arizona and applaud the State of Arizona and its Governor Jan Brewer for its recent action to protect and defend its citizens, our country, and the sovereignty of both the State of Arizona and the United States of America.

California Federation of Republican Women  
June 14, 2010





## STATE OF ARIZONA

JANICE K. BREWER  
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

### ***Highlights of Border Patrol Checkpoints Contribute to Border Patrol's Mission, but More Consistent Data Collection and Performance Measurement Could Improve Effectiveness, United States General Accountability Office, August 2009***

- In 2009 the United States General Accountability Office (USGAO) studied Border Patrol checkpoints, specifically examining the following:
  1. Checkpoint performance and factors affecting performance;
  2. Checkpoint performance measures;
  3. Community impacts considered in checkpoint placement and design; and,
  4. The impact of checkpoint operations on nearby communities.
- The following bullets review some of the study's findings:
  - As of June 2009, the Border Patrol had 19,354 agents nationwide, an increase of 57 percent since September 2006. Of these agents, about 88 percent were located in the nine Border Patrol sectors along the southwest border.
  - Despite the efforts to enhance border security in recent years, the Department of Homeland Security reports that significant illegal activity continues to cross the border undetected.
  - The DHS Annual Performance Report for fiscal years 2008-2010 set a goal for detecting and apprehending about 30 percent of major illegal activity at ports of entry in 2009, indicating that 70 percent of criminals and contraband may pass through ports and continue on interstates and major roads to the interior of the United States.
  - Custom and Border Protection reported in fiscal year 2008, there were three individuals encountered by the Border Patrol at the southwest border checkpoints who were identified as persons linked to terrorism.
  - The Border Patrol reported that in fiscal year 2008 checkpoints encountered 530 aliens from special interest countries, which are countries the Department of State has determined to represent a potential threat to the United States.
- The study focused on the number of criminal aliens incarcerated, the country of citizenship or birth for the incarcerated criminal aliens, and the estimated costs of incarcerating the criminal aliens.

- The following represents some of the astonishing findings of the study:
  - At the federal level, the number of criminal aliens incarcerated increased from about 42,000 at the end of calendar year 2001 to about 49,000 at the end of calendar year 2004—a 15 percent increase.
  - The percentage of all federal prisoners who are criminal aliens has remained the same over the last 3 years—about 27 percent.
  - The majority of criminal aliens incarcerated at the end of calendar year 2004 were identified as citizens of Mexico.
  - The USGAO estimated the federal cost of incarcerating criminal aliens—the cost to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to incarcerate criminals and reimbursements to state and local governments under State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)—totaled approximately \$5.8 billion for calendar years 2001 through 2004.
    - Direct federal costs were estimated at \$4.2 billion and federal reimbursements to state and local governments were \$1.6 billion.
  - 5 state prison systems incarcerated about 80 percent of the criminal aliens in fiscal year 2003 – Arizona, California, Florida, New York and Texas.
  - In mid-2004, most of the foreign-born inmates for the 5 state prison systems with the most criminal aliens were born in Mexico.
  - BOP's cost to incarcerate criminal aliens rose from about \$950 million in 2001 to about \$1.2 billion in 2004—a 14 percent increase.